



ITALY OR WEST GERMANY

On July 11 the final game between the two teams will determine the 12th world football champion, while Poland and France will clash for third place.

Admittedly no one expected that only European countries would make the semifinals, but national football combining good technique, pragmatism, athleticism and the will to win gained the upper hand this time over the Latin Americans.

Italy beat Poland 2-0 to reach the final, with both goals from Rossi. Italy excelled in utilizing on their goal-scoring moments and now has the chance to win their third title (the first two were earned in 1934 and 1938).

Penalty kicks clinched the fate of the second semifinal, with West Germany and France battling even at 1-1 after full time and 3-3 after extra time, in which France led 3-1. West Germany did better in the penalty kicks (5-4) and won the title for the fourth time to date, having previously won the title in 1954 and 1974.

Both teams played top-quality football and deserve the highest credit; all players without exception went flat out in a most dramatic encounter. People who saw the game, which lasted over two and a half hours, undoubtedly now have a pretty good idea of why the game is so immensely popular in various countries.



France playing against the FRG. Rummenigge (right) scoring the second goal for the FRG team. Photo UPI-TASS

Echo of sensational quarterfinals

Though the quarterfinals of the world championship are already in the past, the semifinal games have not overshadowed the discussion of their results. Football experts, newsmen and fans all agree that this stage of the tournament created the biggest sensation; all of the four strongest teams are European. Primarily the Italians are responsible for this.

Let us recall that in the first stage they drew three points in their group, scoring three goals,

the same as Cameroon, and only because they scored one goal more, they placed among the 12 strongest teams.

When Italy entered the same group as Brazil and Argentina no one took them seriously. All were anxious for the Brazil vs Argentina game, the winner of which was expected to enter the semifinals and win the title. In this stage the Italians, who were always accused of rationalism and abuse of defence, showed such class and such a will to

win that they aroused general admiration. The Soviet players lacked precisely this spirit of pride, passion and sometimes risk in their decisive bout with Poland.

In talking to the press, Italian coach Enzo Bearzot said in respect to the level of the championship and the results of the quarterfinals, which Brazil, Argentina, the USSR and Great Britain failed to pass:

Football treated these teams severely but justly. They were favourites in their groups and believed in their infallibility. Brazil is an outstanding team. It was told that in Brazil there was already a carnival in honour of the Brazilian players — future world champions. Indeed, Brazil has not had such a team of stars since the Mexican world championship. But football is a great game and does not forgive self-assurance and arrogance.

As for Argentina, its fate in the world championship, to my mind, would be favourable if chance did not place it in the same group with Brazil.

I must admit that I was surprised by the USSR, which has such players as Dasyev and Blokhin. In the game against Poland it seemed to be doing its utmost to draw it, though it needed a win.

As always, Britain lacked flexibility in the attack.

Significant, too, are statements by other celebrities.

Brazilian coach Tele Santana stressed the highly individual talent of Italian forward Paolo Rossi: I have always considered

him a great master, and in the game with us he brilliantly proved his class by scoring three goals. We, for our part, thought only of victory, but in the decisive match were below par.

Having lost not a single match we found ourselves in the same situation as the USSR, which in the second stage of the championship also did not lose a single game, said English coach Ron Greenwood. My team started the tournament very well, confidently beating the French 3-1, but the latter then considerably strengthened their play, while we gradually slowed down, drawing with Spain and West Germany in the last games. In football the main thing is to score, but my lads seemed to forget how to do it.

Spanish coach Jose Santalana said: My team played the whole championship under a tremendous psychological strain, apparently unknown to any other team in the past.

Jupp Derwall, West German coach: We must thank the Spanish players. They resurrected our hopes.

Konstantin Beekov, USSR: Our team played below par in the last game, because there was no midfielder to take the game into his hands.

The Soviet team has returned home. That it ranked among the eight strongest teams is honourable. The team was the youngest at the championship, and competed in the finals after a 12-year break. But we expected more from it. Specialists will find out about the failings of the players and coaches, and the sooner the better, since the European championship and the traditional European cup tournaments are not far away.

Success of Soviet sambists in Paris

The Sixth World Sambo Wrestling Championship, held in Paris, has ended with victory for the USSR, organisers of sambo wrestling.

The USSR won six gold, three silver and one bronze medals. Second-placed Mongolia picked up two, two and three, respectively, and third-placed Bulgaria got one, one and two. The USA, Spain, France, and Holland also captured several awards.

The next world championship is due in October 1983 in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine.

Champions won

An international sambo tournament in the Yugoslav resort town of Trogir has ended with victory for the world champion USSR team, which won all five games. In the last two days of competition the USSR beat Iceland 20-19 and Yugoslavia's first team, 23-24.

The hosts came in second ahead of Poland, Yugoslavia's second team, Iceland and Switzerland.



American Jimmy Conner (shown here with the coveted prize) beat his competitor John MacEntee in finals of the Wimbledon men's singles tournament. Photo AP-TASS

5,000 m: new world record

Moscow Olympic participant David Moorcroft of Britain set a new world record of 13 min 00.42 sec in the 5,000 m race at the renowned Boris Yel'tsin stadium in Oslo, considered one of the world's fastest tracks. He shaved nearly six seconds off his previous record, set by Roger Henry Rono a year ago. Moorcroft said afterwards that if he had not let up halfway through the distance, he could have set a running history by breaking the 13-minute barrier.



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Space routine on the orbital station

According to the programme providing for continuous functioning of the orbital research station Salyut-7, the automatic cargo spaceship Progress-14 was launched in the Soviet Union July 10, 1982, at 13 hours 58 minutes, Moscow time.

The spaceship will deliver expendable materials and other cargoes to the orbital station.

Anatoly Bereznov and Valentin Lebedev finished their eighth week aboard the orbital

research complex Salyut-7—Soyuz T-5.

A significant part of the crew's working time is taken up by technical experiments. The cosmonauts are perfecting complex orientation and stabilization methods and are taking measurements of the atmosphere surrounding the station.

Caring for the plants in the ship's greenhouse is one of the crew's everyday routines.

Medical data indicates that both cosmonauts are in good health and feeling well.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The new Guatemalan President Rios Montt, who came to power after a coup d'etat, said in his address to the nation that 150,000 people had "disappeared" in the country over the past few years.

© The Manrius parliament has approved a draft of a law formally proclaiming the Diego Garcia island an inalienable part of the country.

© The number of serious crimes committed in Britain increased by 2 per cent in 1981 reaching 631,328, the country's highest figure ever.

© 750 people died and another 1,600 were injured in the Anisimov Alps last year. Citing these figures, the local rescue service noted that 48 more people died in accidents in comparison with the previous year. The accidents are mainly caused by neglect for security precautions and tourists' lack of necessary equipment and experience.

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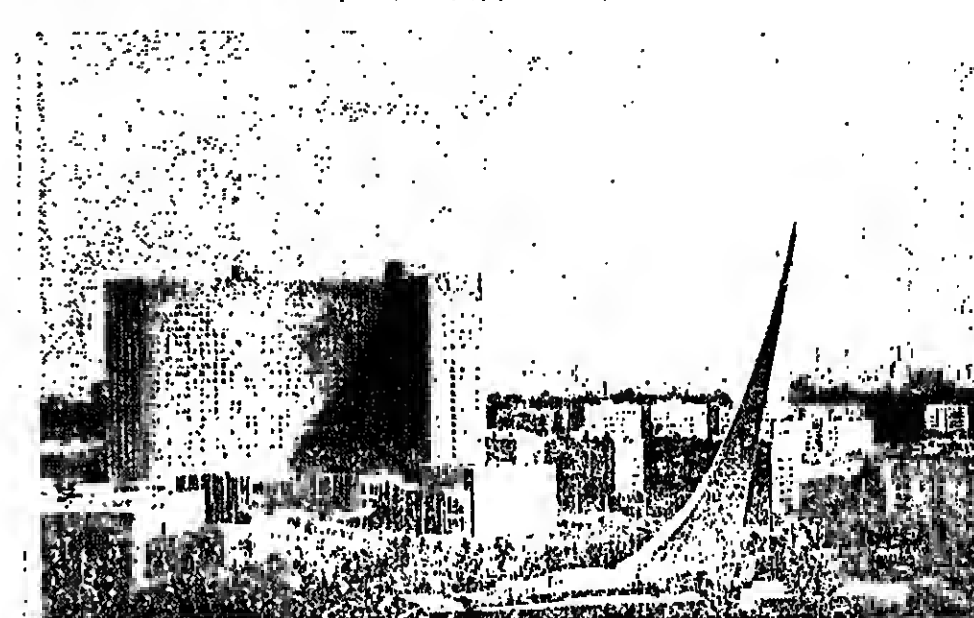
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United Nations: outcome of the Special Session on Disarmament as viewed by socialist countries

New York. A firm belief in the need to adopt decisions which will lead to elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, to termination of the arms race and to disarmament — this is the foundation of the joint approach of the socialist countries to the key tasks of the UN General Assembly's Second Special Session on Disarmament, which ended its work here.

This was expressed in a joint statement of the countries of the socialist community on the results of the session, distributed as an official document of the UN General Assembly.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



A monument to space computers stands at the entrance to the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, Prospekt Mira, Moscow. The Kosmos hotel is seen on the other side of the avenue.

(Continued on page 2)

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONCRETE ACTION, NOT VERBAL ASSERTION

The USSR Minister of Defence Dmitry Ustinov writes in PRAVDA on Soviet Union's decision not to use nuclear arms first.

It should be noted that the decision on the first non-use of nuclear arms is of a universal character. It is well known that the Soviet Union earlier expressed its readiness not to use nuclear arms against those states which refuse to produce and acquire such weapons and do not allow them on their territory. Our obligation on the first non-use of nuclear arms now refers to all states of the world without exception.

This means that in the training of our Armed Forces we will be paying greater attention to the tasks of preventing a military conflict from growing into a nuclear one, and these tasks in all their diversity will become an inalienable part of our military activity. Everyone who understands the basics of military theory must realize that this means even tighter discipline in personnel and staff training, stricter limits in determining the choice of armaments and on ever stricter control to exclude non-sanctioned launching of nuclear arms, tactical or strategic.

The above-mentioned aspects though far from exhaustive show that our decision is not just a verbal assertion but a concrete action, serving to strengthen the material basis of international security. If the other nuclear powers undertake similar obligations, we shall have made a large step towards excluding the threat of nuclear warfare altogether.



Soldier, there used to be a Palestinian refugee camp on this site. Photo UPI-TASS

Forum in Hyde Park

New York. A representative international conference "Peace and Human Rights" was held in picturesque Hyde Park, State of New York on July 9-11. It was held on the initiative of Armand Hammer, a prominent public figure and industrialist. For three days the participants in the forum who represented 36 countries, including the Soviet Union, discussed the burning issues of preserving peace on earth, and of eliminating the threat of a thermonuclear war.

Opening the conference, Armand Hammer said that though the world is being shaken by crises and various conflicts, he expressed the hope and confidence that the countries which are on the different sides of the political watershed will finally find a common language and will be able to iron out the existing differences. Otherwise, the whole world might be plunged into a catastrophe. In this connection Armand Hammer pointed to the great significance of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments which are being held in Geneva.

Aid for Palestinians and Lebanese

The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Soviet Women's Committee have sent a shipment of goods to the Lebanese Republic.

A special airplane flight brought medicines, bandages, shoes, blankets and other relief material meant for the victims of the continuing war, unleashed by Israel with military, political and diplomatic support of the USA.

RUSSIAN BROUGHT THEM TOGETHER



Sabra Habb, flanked by the Indian delegates.

The 21st international seminar for Russian language teachers from Asia, Africa and Latin America at the Patria Luminosa Friendship University in Moscow, drew delegates from 54 countries, among them Congo, Mali, India, Nepal, Yemen, Egypt, Argentina and Cuba, to name just a few.

The participants have different traditions, religions and customs but one thing unites them all: their love of the Russian language and culture. Says Sabra Habb, Russian language teacher by profession, involved in the seminar: "I am very happy to see the participants of the seminar. Not only do we attend classes and listen to lectures on the development of contemporary Russian but we also share our

experience in teaching it at home. The seminar has a wide-ranging cultural programme, she continues. We visited a literary museum, a recently inaugurated museum devoted to the poet Lermontov, and journeyed to the old Russian town of Yaroslavl, Volodsk and Rostov Volzhsky.

The month I have spent here was very profitable for me, she stresses, and everything I've learned I will share with my students. Russian is my favorite poet, and my students read him only in the original. Hopefully, she concludes, I will see many of the seminar participants at the International Association of Teachers of the Russian Language and Literature due in a month's time in Prague.

July 13-14

UN SECRETARY GENERAL WELCOMES
BREZHNEV'S STATEMENT

Geneva. I welcome President Brezhnev's declaration to the effect that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear arms. UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar told a press conference at the Geneva Palace of Nations.

The necessity of stopping the nuclear arms race at the first

stop towards disarmament is dictated by the fact that since the event of a nuclear calamity, the very existence of mankind will be jeopardized. This is why the USSR's proposal opens prospects for stopping the senseless nuclear arms race and presents a serious impetus for the talks currently going on in Vienna and Geneva.

UNITED NATIONS: OUTCOME OF
THE SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT
AS VIEWED BY SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

(Continued from page 1)

The USSR's statement, including the message of the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev that the Soviet Union has undertaken the unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, is evidence of the profound concern of the socialist countries for the fate of peace and the great responsibility for ensuring lasting peace on earth, the document says. The socialist countries believe that the Soviet Union's decision should be followed by reciprocal steps on the part of other nuclear states.

The socialist countries, the statement points out, submitted to the session a package of constructive proposals aimed at strengthening peace, preserving détente, putting an end to the arms race and expanding international cooperation.

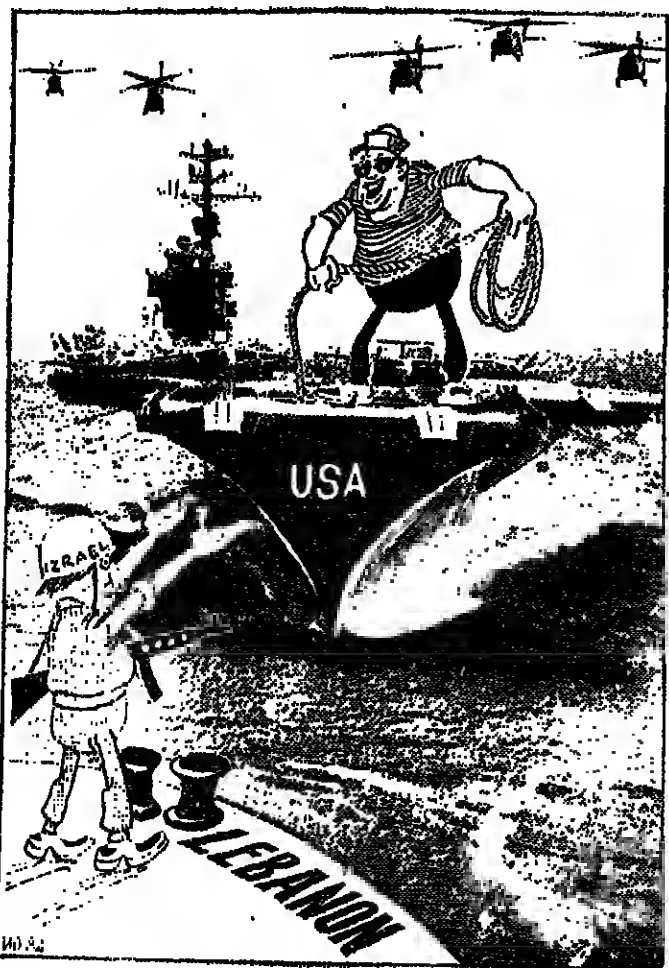
The session has shown that the question was the focus of attention of the UN General Assembly. The session recognized the need of adopting without delay steps to ward off the threat of a nuclear war and to freeze and to subsequently reduce the nuclear arsenals up to the point of their full liquidation.

The session was unable, however, to take concrete decisions on these and other important

questions discussed at the session because of the obstructive stand of the United States and some other NATO countries, the statement stresses. The significance of unity and cooperation of all peace forces on the planet is now growing as never before. The socialist countries reaffirmed once again their inviolable readiness to agree on limitation, reduction or prohibition of any types of armaments on a fair, mutual basis.

New York. The Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, which included the delegations of all 157 UN member-countries, has ended in New York with a report by a full committee, reviewing all submitted limit resolutions and programmes on various disarmament issues. The report urges all UN members to urgently consider proposals aimed at averting war, primarily nuclear war, now threatening mankind's very existence. Heading off nuclear war, the report notes, is still the most pressing issue of the day.

The delegates decided to hold a third special session on disarmament, with its date to be specified by the General Assembly next year.



— Hey pol, hold ill We came bare for help...

Appellation by Yuri Ivanov

Indira Gandhi
on Lebanon

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called upon all the states that are involved in the Middle East to make it clear to the world that the blockade of Beirut and the withdrawal of Israeli troops to its own territory. This first priority action should be followed by negotiations aimed at a just, complete and final settlement in the Middle East which would provide for Lebanese sovereignty and the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create an independent state of their own, said I. Gandhi.

Anti-socialist
masses celebrated
in Poland

Bratislava. A recent issue of the Slovak "Pravda" newspaper carried an article by its analyst Pavel Mikulak entitled, "What is the Catholic church in Poland aiming at?", saying in part:

Several days ago the Polish Catholic Church, chaired by Jozef Glap, Primate of Poland, gathered in Krakow in Koscielce. After three days of discussion, attended also by special Vatican envoy Luigi Bommarito, who was in Poland for the third time since the declaration of martial law, there came an announcement that the Pope would like to attend the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow on August 25 this year, and to later visit Sweden, one of the states where the strikes originated in the summer of 1980.

The Polish leaders' position on this issue is well known and clear-cut. A visit by the Pope will only be possible when the country has been restored to the status of a free state. The opinion of the cabinet of ministers was seconded by the meeting's participants, who said they were interested in expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Despite the fact that the situation in Poland after December 13, 1981 has been gradually returning to normal, there is no cause for idealizing it. Recent attempts to violate public order, timed to coincide with the twentieth anniversary of the liquidation of martial law are evidence of the need for caution.

Significantly, the disturbances in many Polish cities started in right after masses celebrated in churches where anti-socialist elements had gathered long in advance. The masses themselves were directed against the people's power and especially against the martial law, the article emphasizes.

Thus Polish churches have become meeting places for anti-socialist forces, who get aid and conduct directly from the pulpit, inciting them in the form of political sermons. All this goes to show that the church is now getting involved in intense political activity, the paper points out.

One more community
in Central America

San Salvador. This city has become the site of a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, who officially proclaimed the formation of a Central American community. The community is a grouping of a new military and political American democratic community. It was announced during the meeting that Guatemala has joined the community.

The ministers adopted a joint declaration, vowing their intent to counteract a "Marxist conspiracy".

BURDEN

OF AMERICAN AID

Ankara. Events have shown that American aid which is usually accompanied with burdensome conditions, is not contributing to the solution of the urgent economic tasks facing Turkey. The aid is negligible in comparison to the gigantic burden which Washington has placed on it, says a commentary in "Milli Gazete".

The USA, writes the paper, is trying to turn Turkish territory into a powder keg and a base for its interventionist rapid deployment force. It is clear from the signed military agreements that ATACS — Advanced Warning and Control System planes will be deployed here.

Gorbachev's
trial
postponed
indefinitely

London. Ruter-TASS. The trial of former Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Gorbachev, accused of masterminding a plot to overthrow Iran's clerical government, has been postponed indefinitely. Iran's national news agency IRNA reported.

Hajjajollah Mohammad Reza Gorbachev, head of Iran's Military Tribunal, said the trial was delayed at Gorbachev's request. It had been due to start the next day, the news agency said.

Speaking on Iranian television shortly after his arrest, Gorbachev confessed to his involvement in the plot, which included plans to blow up the house of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Teheran.

If convicted, Gorbachev and the monarchists face possible death sentences.

Gorbachev, a former aide of Ayatollah Khomeini, was Foreign Minister in 1979 during the captivity of United States diplomats in Iran.

PEOPLE

The US CIA now has a new department, a committee overseeing CIA director W. Casey's financial deals. The department will be co-chaired by Casey's two deputies, and its main objective, according to one of its members, will be to prevent the CIA director from taking steps on the job to increase his personal wealth.

Chief oil suppliers for South African regime

Copenhagen. Despite UN resolutions, Denmark and Norway continue to remain among the major oil suppliers for the South African regime. This was revealed in a report of the Anti-Apartheid Shipping Research Bureau based on official and unofficial sources.

Griminals take it easy

Bonn. Though the trial of a group of men convicted of the murder of a German soldier in the Congo camp ended more than a year ago, on June 30, 1981, the legal authorities have not yet failed to carry out the sentences. The court officials replied to a request from the association of persons persecuted under Nazism — the Antisemitic Union — that the sentences will not be issued until August 1982, as a result, the sentences have not yet formally been taken effect.

The West German democratic and anti-fascist public of the country's legal bodies, justifiably seeing them as an attempt to delay prosecution of persons responsible for the deaths of over 250,000 Soviet and Polish citizens in the concentration camp cells.



Anti-war demonstrators in Paris.

NUCLEAR CENTRE IN KOEBERG

Johannesburg. Construction work is nearing completion at South Africa's biggest nuclear reactor in Koeborg. The reactor's director announced at a recent press conference in Capetown that one of the two nuclear reactors was virtually finished, while completion of the other complex is expected by the end of next year.

Scientists believe that these

reactors are capable of providing nuclear fuel to begin the manufacture of nuclear bombs. The Koeborg project costs around 2,000 million dollars and is a joint venture of a consortium of French companies and Westinghouse Electric of the USA, which in the course of 25 years has provided the project with the technology for splitting radioactive materials.

Science and technology

DIRIGIBLE TO CROSS
THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

A British company has announced that in three years it plans to open a dirigible air link between London and Paris. It says that each airship will carry 100 tonnes of cargo and 200 passengers. The prototype of the dirigible designed to carry two tonnes of cargo has already been tested.

The president says that the emergence and operation of the new dirigible will be the coup de grace for the project to build a tunnel under the English Channel.

SAFETY LIGHT

Statistics say that nearly three million car accidents, annually reported in the United States, occur because the driver fails to apply his brakes in time when driving behind another car. Specialists believe that the situation could be improved by installing, in the middle of the rear window of all cars, an additional light which would be light in the centre of the field of vision of the motorist driving behind, and which would

switch on as soon as the brakes were applied. Legislation making the installation of these lights compulsory on new cars has already been put before the US Congress.

USEFUL CARROTS

It has long been known that carrots are good for human health; carrot juice is used in skin treatment and is very good for the eyes. According to the British "Lancet" magazine, this vegetable also has the remarkable ability of preventing lung cancer. Medical tests on 1,954 middle-aged humans revealed that carrot, found in carrots, helps in cancer prevention.

A TELEPHONE

FOR DEAF-MUTES

The US Northern Telecom company has designed a communication device to help deaf-mutes and those with hearing and speech defects to communicate on the phone. The book-size device, weighing some two kilos, has a typewriter-like keyboard and a small display panel. The unit comes complete with a telephone. To begin a conversation the user only has to dial in his intercom and type out a message, which will show up on the latter's display in a matter of seconds.

OF INTEREST

Dangerous
neighbourhood

The family of a foreign specialist working in the Niger on oil fields did not suspect that they had lived for several years in the same house as a nest of poisonous snakes. The dangerous neighbourhood was detected during a preventive disinfection of the building when 22 snakes were taken out of the oil.

Reporting the incident, the newspaper "The Sunday Pictorial" reveals that a nest of vipers had been found in the house once before.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

LEBANON AND THE PROBLEM OF PALESTINE

In LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Academician Yevgeny Primakov discusses the role of the Palestinian Arabs subjected to recent Israeli aggression. He believes that no one can erase the Palestinian issue from history by resorting to terror. Leif Begun, Sharon, Itzhak, and others entangle themselves with hopes that the end of the Lebanese war will bring about a "new era without an Arab Palestine", this will never happen. There is no military solution to the Palestine issue. Now is there any use in the draconian measures which the Israelis have introduced in Lebanon, attempting to create the prerequisites for a "post-Palestine age".

THREE ARGUMENTS OF AMERICAN
ADMINISTRATION

In analyzing US nuclear strategy, which allows for the use of nuclear weapons, Major-General R. Simonov maintains in KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA that the arguments produced by the White House to justify this strategy are based on several misconceptions.

Argument No. 1. The proposal not to use nuclear weapons first is perceived by the US as allowing the East, without impediment, to invade Europe using conventional weapons. However, the Warsaw Treaty countries suggested as early as 1970 that all the nations who took part in the Helsinki Conference sign an agreement on the non-use of both conventional and nuclear weapons against one another, a fact deliberately brushed up by the Reagan administration.

Argument No. 2. Abandoning the "first-strike" concept will allegedly result in a sharp increase in the spending on conventional armaments and even in the introduction in the US of universal compulsory military service. The US logic leads one to the conclusion that the destruction of Eastern and Western Europe would be less expensive.

Argument No. 3. If the US abandons the first-strike conception, this will make deterrent less effective. Another lie. The obvious strategists are anxious to create not deterrent, but an aggressive capability, regarding a first strike as a means for winning nuclear war.

THERE ARE THINGS MORE IMPORTANT
THAN HAIG

Mikhail Chernusov writes in NEW TIMES about the puppet-like presidency of the White House last and the unconditional power it has brought him. The imperial presidency is nothing new in US political life. Chernusov points out, such a system cannot work without obedient subsidiaries. This did not want to be a subordinate, and thus another scandal burst out at the presidential court. The turning point in the scandal was added to his many titles that of retired Secretary of State.

Allen Dulles used to say that the USA and the Department of State for its intercourse with friendly states and the CIA for internally nations. The USA and Israel turned themselves in complete isolation during the ending of the UN on the Lebanese crisis. This does not mean that all 127 nations which opposed the US and Israeli stand are to be henceforth regarded as unfriendly to the US. We may speak in this connection only of another failure in US policies, which are so roughly made that they have recently caused dissatisfaction even among Washington's Atlantic allies. These inconsistent policies regard diplomacy as something unmanly. It only for women. To alter the well-known saying of the retired general-diplomat, the White House has more important things than diplomacy, the Department of State, or Haig.

HAZARDOUS PARTNERSHIP

In a discussion of military and economic cooperation between Peking and Western countries, specifically the USA, Yuri Kornilov claims in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA that some people in the West would like to justify their policy of interference with Peking by maintaining that China "has changed her approach to war and peace" some time ago. True, Peking at present is not shouting as loudly about Mao Zedong's controversial conception that a world war is "inevitable" and even "feasible" and instead is making multiple statements from the UN rostrum, among other things, to the effect that China backs peace and that war "should be eliminated". These propaganda zigzags testify to the fact that Peking has to take into account the power of public opinion, which has been more and more strongly felt of late, especially in the West. Does this mean that the essence and the orientation of Chinese foreign policy strategy has changed? Nothing of the kind, since it continues to work against peace and détente. How can Peking expect that it stands for peace, as it supports the imperialist policy of military escalation?

Absent-minded computer

Newsmen have named as "the most idiotic" a computer belonging to the London road police. It constantly errs in listing lines against traffic violators. The computer, for instance, "demanded" a fine from a man who has been blind from birth in another instance. One was sent to the address of a six-year-old boy. But the crowning touch was a fine on a harmless dog named Micky, charged with drunken driving.

How did Pompeii die?

The tragic tale of the ancient town of Pompeii, as well known — it was buried under a layer of ash in the first century A.D. during a tremendous eruption of a volcano.

A cure for traffic jam

To combat traffic jams on many Italian roads the municipal council of Naples approved a proposal by communist deputies limiting the use of private transport, permitting only owners to drive only every other day.

VIEWPOINT

South Asia in Washington's
plans of strategic recolonization

The US is elaborating a new military strategy for Asia — this is the essence of an article recently published by "The New York Times". It says, in part, that the Reagan administration is planning to shift the emphasis in the planning and use of the armed forces to South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean.

What is more, the article stresses that the US is equally interested in other Asian regions and that the northern part of the Indian Ocean is not considered a "vacuum" in Washington's policies. What is new, is the intention of the US to make more active use of Asia's "friendly" countries in its plans for the region.

South-West Asia was declared "a sphere of US vital interests" a few years ago, and the actions in the Persian Gulf, in response to the revolution in Iran, showed how the Pentagon intends to protect this "sphere".

The interventionist rapid deployment force was planned, above all for action in South-West Asia, mainly in the countries

adjacent to the Gulf. It is being developed under the false pretext of "protecting freedom of shipping and oil supplies".

Equally false is the other pretext — the avowed Alghazali plan which was used by the US to justify the increased militarization of the Indian Ocean. In fact, Washington has created there a new area for its forward-based nuclear systems. At present there are 140,000 American soldiers stationed there in more than 25 US military facilities. Among these is the base on Diego Garcia, where nuclear and chemical weapons have been deployed. Two aircraft carriers with 180 planes on board, three nuclear submarines and dozens of escort ships are permanently based there. All these are bridgeheads for the rapid deployment force.

The US has assigned Pakistan the key role in the implementation of its hegemonic policy. American weapons supplied to Islamabad have been used for several years for the undeclared war against Afghanistan and are being concentrated, in even

Yevgeny RUMYANTSEV

Province, where it is planned to station the rapid deployment force. The agreement envisages the accumulation of military equipment and ammunition for the force.

The US is using Pakistan to launch a cold war in the region, to support the anti-popular regime connected with the US and it needs to, to effect overt military interference in the affairs of other countries.

According to American strategists, the alliance with the regime of Zia ul-Haq must also become one of the cornerstones of the "strategic consensus" being created by the US administration, stretching from Pakistan across the petroleum-producing countries of the Persian Gulf to Israel and Egypt. "It is difficult to rid oneself of the impression that the imperial dream to dominate the world has strongly gone to the head of some people. How else can one evaluate the fact that vast areas of one, now of another part of the world are groundlessly declared to be a zone of 'vital interests' of the 'United States'?"

These words from the speech of Andrei Gromyko, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Second Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament, are fully applicable to the US policies in South and South-West Asia, in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

The new US policy in Asia threatens the independence and sovereignty of the Asian states and constitutes, in fact, an attempt at strategic recolonization.

greater numbers. In the districts bordering on India, it is generally known that the US has long been trying to obtain military bases on the territory of Pakistan. The proposal on bases was made to Zia ul-Haq just before the signing of an agreement for a 3,200 million dollar US-Pakistan deal, now being implemented. Already this year Pakistan will receive the first batch of F-16 fighters, for which the US is providing military assistance and new ones built, mainly now India's borders.

It became known that Pakistan and the United States signed a secret agreement which gives Washington the right to make use of Pakistan's air, naval and civil facilities. The agreement also emphasizes the possibility of building new facilities on Pakistani territory with US aid. Facilities which American troops might need in case of hostilities in the region.

Most important are the naval bases in port Qandahar and the air bases near Karachi and in the coastal district of Baluchistan.

Most important are the naval bases in port Qandahar and the air bases near Karachi and in the coastal district of Baluchistan.

Round the Soviet Union

● A NATIONAL CONFERENCE DEVOTED TO A NEW TREND IN MEDICINE—NAEOMOSITION, OR BLOOD CLEANING—TOOK PLACE IN KHARKOV. This method, which has already proved effective in clinical treatment, was discussed by many scientists, who emphasized the problems pertaining to the removal of toxic agents which accumulate in the human organism. The development of special equipment and medical preparations, and the coordination of efforts in this field were discussed.

● A FOLKLORE FESTIVAL WAS RECENTLY HELD NEAR THE FAMOUS TRANSFORMATION CATHEDRAL ON THE ISLAND-PRESERVE OF KIZHI IN KARELIA. Folk groups performed ancient rituals in the form seen by Peter the Great, when he was building ships for Russia's first naval fleet.

● STROITEL, THE BIGGEST PIONEER CAMP IN KIRGHIZIA, HAS RECENTLY BEEN OPENED IN THE PICTURESCAPE FOOT-HILLS OF THE KIRGHIZIAN RANGELAND. It can provide 700 boys and girls with excellent accommodations, swimming pools and sports grounds. The best spots in Kirghizia are being allotted to a growing network of children's recreation facilities.

● THREE MOTORVESSELS HAVE ARRIVED IN THE ARCTIC TOWN OF NARYN-MAR FROM ANKANGELSK, THUS LAUNCHING THE ARCTIC RIVER NAVIGATION IN THE AREA. The ships brought nearly 10 thousand tons of cargo for the people working in the Nenets Autonomous District. This first Arctic voyage went on longer than expected. In the Barents Sea, the ships were hindered by pack ice which they drifted for a couple of days. Through the navigation of the Arctic this year, thousands of tons of cargo will be brought to the oil and gas prospects, reindeer breeders, and fishermen in the Nenets Autonomous District.

FAMOUS MUSEUM CHILDREN'S STUDIO



Nine Kolmen giving a class.



Young artists.

The children's studio at the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts has been functioning for a number of years already. Since then, the children get acquainted with the great creators by painting and sculpting of the past, while they gradually learn to live in the complex and intriguing world of contemporary art.

Next, children sit behind easels. They choose their own themes with no limitations whatsoever on their creative fantasy. Here they are given the basics of fine arts, but to some of the secrets of painting, and

begin to develop artistic taste. The studio has about two hundred students who can study there until they are twelve. Then they can join one of the museum's clubs in oil painting, archaeology, or numismatics, or they can enter special art schools. The main task, says the head of the studio Nina Kolmen, is to offer children a chance to get in touch with beauty, to awaken the child's creative forces, enriching his or her thoughts and feelings. We learn about the past for the sake of a beautiful future.

Georgi STRELNIKOV

OASES ON TERRACES

The Dash-Ravat plateau in south-western Kirghizia has become an oasis of vineyards, because the terraced slopes of the 15-kilometre state-run farm now receive water from the Baituga River, via an irrigation station.

A powerful pumping station built on the bank of the glacier-fed river brings the water up 150 metres in a steel pipe. Also put into operation was a network of reinforced concrete canals. The irrigation complex includes automation and hydro-mechanics facilities, and the entire system, which has irrigated over 500 hectares of former wasteland, is manned by only three operators.

As South Kirghizia has very few naturally fertile valleys, many people there are building oases in place of the stony desert. To raise vegetables, fruit and grapes. For instance, under the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) around 600 hectares on the Arakla plateau will be set aside for plantations and orchards.

VACUUM-CLEANER FOR THE METRO

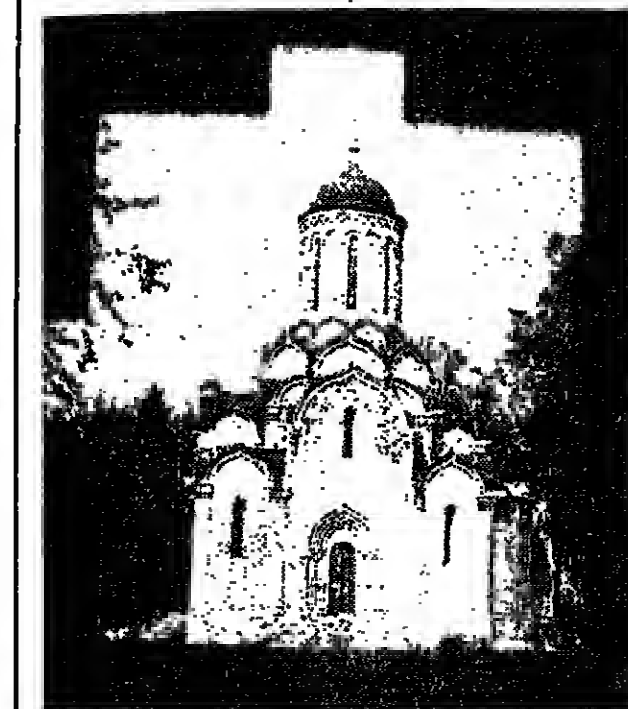
Leningrad designers have made use of the vacuum-cleaning principle in designing a special cleaner-train to remove dust from the air in Metro tunnels.

The cleaning system and auxiliary equipment are carried in three coaches. Moving at a speed of about 5 to 7 kilometres per hour, the train at first sucks the dust by powerful jets of air. It is then sucked to pumps in air intakes to the sides of the coach. The train is designed to clean up to 10,000 cubic metres of air per hour.

Provision was made for this "rolling vacuum-cleaner" in the Metro environmental protection programme, in which it is to enter from Moscow. Leningrad will also contribute to the Metro, checking on noise levels on platforms, was completed. Staff offices of new stations are built of sound-proof material, while rolling stock is equipped with a new form of silencer.

Places to visit

Rublev Museum



The oldest surviving building in Moscow is the white Cathedral of the Saviour, erected between 1410 and 1427. It is the chief edifice in the famous ensemble of the former Andronikov Monastery. In 1947 it became a museum of ancient Russian art and bears the name of Andrei Rublev.

There are many places in and around Moscow associated with the name of the brilliant icon painter. The oldest building in Moscow is also quite justifiably he called his home. Many years of his life were spent in the Andronikov Monastery. In 1428-1430, together with Daniil Cherny, he created his frescoes in the Cathedral of the Saviour, and possibly the icons that perished in the 17th century.

Though modern buildings now crowd around the monastery, one can still see the snow-white ensemble from a great distance.

The buildings within the ensemble itself are placed rather far apart, and the cathedral standing in the centre, is neither large nor tall (only 22 metres), nor lavishly ornamented. It looks restrained, simple and noble. The painter was buried by its walls.

VISIT THE HOSPITABLE COSSACK KUREN

Kazach Kuren is a new ethnographic museum of folk architecture and everyday life in the Volga region. It has been opened not far from the district capital of Nizhny, 74 kilometres from Volgograd.

Everything here looks as it was in the days of yore. A visitor entering a spacious yard will see objects which surrounded the Cossacks in their daily lives — barns, stables, a hen-coop, a well with a windmill, a straw shed, and a combination of pottery-shed-kitchen. He will also hear ancient

Cossack songs, played by folk-ensembles which recreate the atmosphere of Sholokhov's novels.

This estate was built during their holidays by students from the Restavator construction team at the Redov Engineering Construction Institute. The enthusiasts have collected many ancient objects of everyday life from nearby Cossack villages, some of the rural in the collection have been donated to the museum by villagers from neighbouring districts — Alexeyevsky, Mikhailovsky, Novonikolayevsky and Prolovsky.

ANCIENT RECIPES COME IN HANDY

Shabat, a beverage which used to be made in the Naryn area near the Ural from camel's milk was known for its medicinal and taste qualities. A special shabat production facility was set up on the Krasnoyarsky State Farm.

Kumis, a beverage made from horse's milk, has for some time been produced in the farms close to the Ural. It is delivered to sanatoriums, children's camps, holiday-making houses, etc. Kumis, however, has a certain disadvantage: it can only be produced several months a year, while shabat can be made all year round. Many other things in the area have decided to follow suit and to set up shabat farms.

Glass and ceramics display

The "Soviet Ceramics and Glass" exhibition, now on at the All-Russia Museum of Decorative-Applied Art and Handicrafts, opens with the 20th, the most exciting period of Soviet art, characterized by a blend of strong political emphasis with a bold search for new forms. Especially in this is the so-called "agitglass" — plates, vases, and cups bearing political slogans and revolutionary symbols, as well as miniature sculptures, realistically portraying the tempestuous period. Russia's greatest painters and graphic artists had a hand in the production of this sort of

INDIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN MOSCOW

"Man and the Machine" is the title of an exhibition in the little elan Museum of the National Council of Science-Ministry and the Industrial and Technological Museums in Calcutta and Bangalore. Attendance is high due in large measure to the fact that visitors are invited to operate for themselves the scale models displayed there. The most attention is being focused on a TV-set, powered by solar energy, an ultrasonic monitor that measures a child's

progress in the womb, and a meter that gauges the amount of solar radiation a man receives in the course of a day. Calcutta and Bangalore museum workers S. B. Shome and C. H. Sahyanarayana told me that they were glad to come to the Soviet capital with a display, familiarizing the Soviet people with India's scientific and technological progress, and speak highly of their activities, courtesy, hospitality and good nature.

Irina NOVIKOVA

Science and technology

ELECTRONICS SERVING HEART

An original instrument called the rhythmocardiograph has been designed by Vladimir's engineers and used by doctors at the USSR cardiological sanatorium in the Far East to treat patients in rehabilitation. The instrument registers any abnormality in the work of a post-myocardial infarction heart. If the physical lead given to a revascularized organism is too great, a signal will buzz immediately. He notes when the patient is, the signal will be heard by doctors who can monitor the patient's condition at a distance.

The instrument is simple and reliable, and helps patients learn to believe in themselves, to reduce tension to the state of normal health.

PREPARATION SYNTHESIZES PROTEIN

Proteins play an essential part in the human body. Some chronic ailments of the liver and kidneys disrupt protein synthesis. The prescription of a protein-rich diet to patients

sometimes proves inadequate, while existing preparations, even if they produce a positive effect, have a number of drawbacks. The answer has been provided by the Institute of Experimental Biochemistry and Pharmacology at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, which has come out with a new preparation called albumin, which has a prolonged action, produces no undesirable side effects, and is well tolerated by patients. It helps the body synthesize proteins and brings the level of such substances as nitrogen, potassium and sodium back to normal. The new preparation is being used in local severe cases of chronic kidney ailments, and to heal injuries and burns.

MINER'S PERSONAL

AIR-CONDITIONER

A Ukrainian-made personal air-conditioner will help those who work in deep mines with very high temperature.

Cool air, circulating through a perforated vest, a helmet, and a system of pipes, washes over the miner's body. A special device allows the miner plug or unplug the gadget from the mains in a matter of seconds. It can also be used by sleetmen and welders.

BOYS GOING TO SEA

The summer vacation will show whether some Murmansk schoolchildren have made a mistake in choosing their future occupation. The majority of those living near the water look forward to becoming seamen.

Two hundred boys in the "Albatross" children's club at the Murmansk Fishermen's Palace of Culture decided to follow in their fathers' footsteps and become fishermen. As the winter lectures have to be supplemented with practical seafaring, they came to

a special centre to learn the job of sailor, mechanic, ship's electrician or boatswain. The programme includes a rowing expedition to the Solovetskiy Islands and going to sea aboard a real trawler.

More than 3,000 young sailors have been through the "Albatross" club's programme. Many of the first graduates have become captains and now command frigates in the Atlantic.

VIEWPOINT

Soviet licenses on the world market

The Soviet foreign trade company at Leningrad has marked its 20th anniversary. Below Igor MALYSHEV, its deputy director-general, highlights some of his organization's activities.

In the course of 20 years, Leningrad has established commercial contacts with over 2,000 firms and organizations in 35 countries.

The Soviet Union's economic, scientific and technological potential creates favourable opportunities for intensive exchange with foreign countries. We willingly give licenses for high-performance products and provide their introduction into Soviet industry. In exchange, we offer the most competitive Soviet products. All inventions sponsored by our organization must pass industrial or laboratory tests. All our clients can see our products in action.

Our partners are interested in the technologies in which the Soviet Union leads the world: the power generation, metallurgy, leonism and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-tool, medical instruments, pharmaceuticals, chemistry and petrochemicals. The above industries are almost solely responsible for a one-third annual growth in Soviet license sales; the range of license deals is, of course, much broader. Foreign buyers are interested in the technology of making Russian brown bread. Champagne types wine and in other inventions applicable to many spheres of the economy.

The Western press likes to describe technological exchanges between the USSR and the developed capitalist countries as a "one-way street", however this conclusion cannot be backed by the statistics, which offer a more unbiased view. In real life, Leningrad, through the 20 years of its existence, has sold the United States twice as many licenses as we buy from them. Soviet technologies and processes are widely used in American ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy in chemistry, petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals. Last year, for instance, the J. Ray McDermott Company bought a Soviet machine for contact welding of large-diameter pipes, and several teams of operators for this machine were trained in the Soviet Union. The machine was successfully put into operation in the USA, with the help of Soviet specialists. Our contacts with such American companies as Kaiser Aluminum, Bristol Myers, General Electric can be described as successful.

We have developed contacts with companies from countries such as Japan, Italy, West Germany, France, Sweden, Canada, Spain, Australia, and naturally, many new advantageous forms of exchange have been found. Long-range agreements play a major role in business relations. We have a programme to be implemented with Finland, scheduled to last till 1990. A 20-year agreement, was signed with West Germany. A long-range programme has been implemented by France and the USSR.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

VLADIMIR KUROVEDOV ON FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN THE USSR

As our society develops, the Soviet law ensures to an ever greater extent the implementation of the principle of freedom of conscience. Vladimir Kurovedov, Chairman of the Council for Religious Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, says, citing relevant articles of the Soviet Constitution. His interview has been published by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

All in all, on Soviet territory there are more than 20,000 religious congregations, representing about 40 faiths and smaller sects, among them the Russian Orthodox Church, Islam, Buddhism, Judaism, Catholicism, the Armenian, Georgian and Evangelical Lutheran Churches, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Pentecostals, etc.

Vladimir Kurovedov says that during the past five years 30 Russian Orthodox churches, 69 Lutheran churches, 22 Catholic churches and 55 mosques have been reopened in the USSR, and that 634 new religious congregations have been formed in all. During the same period, however, 842 religious communities have ceased their activities and dissolved. In the interview emphasis is laid on mutual guarantees for the exercise of freedom of conscience by citizens in the USSR. The most important of them being that "places of houses and ritual property, which is state property in our country, are made available for use by religious communities, free of charge". At the same time religious congregations have the right to publish their own literature.

The Russian Orthodox Church, for instance, publishes the monthly journal of the Moscow Patriarchate in the Russian and English languages. The interview points out, Miscellaneous theological works are published annually by theological academies. The church calendar is printed in a mass edition. The Bible, the New Testament, the prayer book and different religious

service books have been reprinted several times during the past 15 years.

The Muslim books have been published the Koran in several editions, and a new edition is now being prepared. Moslem moon calendars come out on a regular basis, as well as the journal "Moslems of the Soviet East" in four languages. The Catholic bishops of Lithuania and Latvia during the past five years have reprinted the New Testament, prayer books and books of rites, as well as the materials of the Second Vatican Council.

Religious congregations possess dozens of workshops, turning out church paraphernalia. Three years ago a large plant to produce various religious objects was built in the Moscow area, Vladimir Kurovedov says in conclusion.

SCIENCE HORIZONS IN THE FAR EAST

Academician Nikolai Shilo, Chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses the prospects for science in the Soviet Far East in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

The Far Eastern Research Centre is comprised of 17 research institutes and a large number of stationary facilities spread across a vast territory from the Vronsk Island beyond the Arctic Circle to Popov Island, among them dozens of stations probing near-earth space, the Sun, comets and the ionosphere. Most of the institutes are grouped in Vladivostok, while the rest are based in Khabarovsk, Bogoreshchensk, and other cities.

The centre boasts 15 research vessels, the article continues, sailing the entire Pacific. The Far East is a great industrial region, with industry providing jobs for 85 per cent of the region's population. Over the past decade, alone industrial power consumption jumped twofold and 4.5-fold in 1980. At present the Far East accounts for nearly one-third of the country's iron harvest, and produces an important amount of gold, silver, nickel, lead, and bismuth. The mining industry produces tungsten concentrates of the highest quality in the country. There is a good prospect for the mining of precious metals

for the production of oil and gas, and of fertiliser for agriculture.

One of the critical factors in the accelerated development of the region's productive forces is the priority development of a solid scientific potential capable of producing scientifically substantiated recommendations for the solution of cardinal problems, the article emphasizes.

There is much research under way under the long-term "Far East" programme, which includes special subprogrammes such as "Mineral Deposits of the Far East", "The Pacific", "The Food Complex of the Far East", "Salmon", etc.

SUMMER HOLIDAYS FOR YOUNG PIONEERS

The main concern of any family with children is that their summer holidays, writes the paper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Children's summer recreation is also a state concern which assumes truly tremendous scope. In the 10th five-year plan period alone (1975-1990) the state spent nearly 3,000 million roubles for the organization of children's recreation. Young Pioneer camps in the country and in cities, stadiums, swimming pools, sports complexes and sports grounds, work-and-recreation camps, sanatoriums and health resorts have been placed at the disposal of millions of schoolchildren.

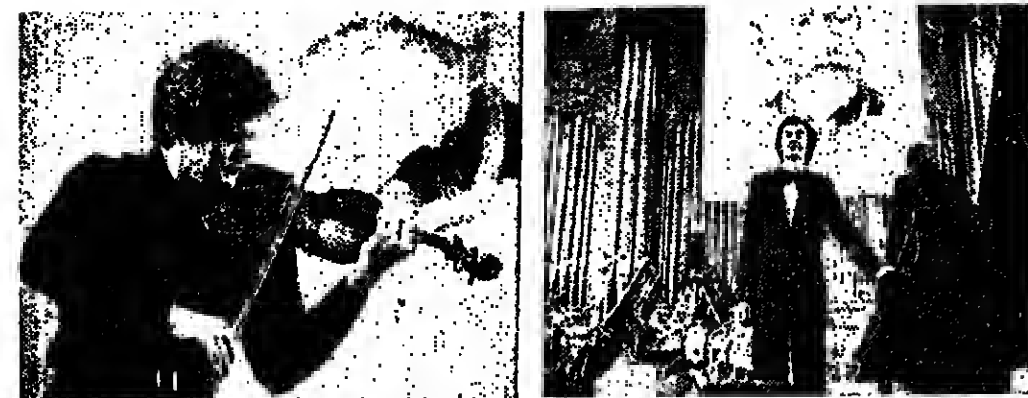
There are some children who, for one reason or other, stay in the city for the summer. More than 30,000 Moscow schoolchildren will spend their holidays in sanatorium-like and city camps. In these camps children go on excursions, play sports, and study in clubs and studios.

Naturally, holidays are popular, nobody wants to turn the biggest holiday into a time of "marmalade" and games only. When children's energy demands on them they begin to do "adult" work. The summer more than five million schoolchildren from the Russian Federation will help adults in the fields and in the forests. Some 10,000 Moscow schoolchildren, spending their vacations in work-and-recreation camps, will work in the Krasnodar Territory alone.

Handwritten text: "Soviet licenses on the world market"

ENTERTAINMENT

Music as language of friendship



Violinist Sergel Stadler (USSR)—first prize. Pianist Vladimir Ovchinnikov (USSR)—second prize.



Violinist Viktoriya Mullova (USSR)—first prize. Pianist Peter Donohoe (Great Britain)—second prize.

The laureates which came to Moscow from Rome read: Master Leonid Kogan, I take special pleasure in informing you of your election as an honorary academician on June 30, 1982. Please, accept my warm congratulations and the heartfelt greetings of entire academic body, Mario Zaldar, President of Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia.

The greetings and congratulations of the president of the famous Italian academy will surely be shared by millions of Soviet and foreign admirers of Leonid Kogan's wonderful talent.

At the recently completed 14th International Tchaikovsky Competition Leonid Kogan sat

at the head of the jury for violinists. The names of the winners were published in our last issue. Leonid Kogan comments today on the results of the contest in an interview with our correspondent Alexander Egiazaryan.

"Although the competition brought joy to some participants and regrets to others, I must say that competition is not its only significant aspect. Our contest is also a kind of master class, where young musicians get acquainted with various schools of performance, mutually enriching one another.

"The programme was a traditional one, with some exceptions. Listening to such compe-

MOSCOW'S MUSICAL

CHILDREN'S THEATRE OFF FOR JAPAN

The first, and as yet the world's only Moscow's Musical Children's Theatre will be appearing in Tokyo in mid-July. For 17 years the theatre has performed in full houses and won major acclaim during its foreign tours.

THE LAND OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

This is the title of an exhibition which has opened at the exhibition complex of the Grand Palais, the biggest in Paris. It features Georgian art ranging from the second millennium B. C. to the 17th century.

Contributors to the Paris exhibition include the State Museum of the Arts of Georgia, the S. Dzhughashvili State Museum of Georgia, and the K. Kekelidze Institute of Manuscripts. It is an organic continuation of the series of exhibitions of ancient Georgian art which have been held since 1979 by the State Museum of the Arts of Georgia in Geneva, Vienna and Bologna.

The exhibition, which will remain open till the end of July, has aroused considerable interest among specialists and connoisseurs of art, and it is a constant focus of attention in French radio, television and the press.

Memorial soiree

An evening of poetry, devoted to the creative work of Nikolai Gullien, a remarkable Cuban poet, took place at Moscow's Friendship House. It was planned to coincide with the poet's 80th birthday.

It was noted during the evening that a passionate call for peace and friendship among nations resounds in Gullien's profound folk-oriented poetry, permeated with the pathos of the revolution. A great friend of our country Gullien repeatedly visited the Soviet Union, and his verses, which first appeared in Russian translation in the 30s, are very popular here.

Photos by Boris Kozlov

BUSINESS

Contacts and contracts

The West German firm Mannesmann has arranged a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet organizations. The discussion focused on the production of pipe for oil pipelines, including large-diameter pipes and those for use in severe climatic conditions.

The Soviet news agency TASS and the Philippines News Agency (PNA) have signed an agreement in Moscow for cooperation and exchange of information.

Under a contract with the Finnish Konisto stock company, V.O. Mashpriborintorg has sold to Finland for the first time yet the new TV analyzer ATTA-1, the 4th chromalograph XZ-1305, and the unique ANKUM-2M device for cultivating microorganisms, all of them developed by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

MOSCOW-DJIBOUTI

Aeroflot planes will soon be flying to the Republic of Djibouti in the north-east of the African continent, as the Soviet Union and that republic signed their first intergovernmental agreement inaugurating service linking the two countries' capitals. This is the 97th intergovernmental agreement on regular air service concluded by the Soviet Union with foreign countries, the Soviet First Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, A. Nazarov, told me. Significantly, he stressed, the Djibouti-USSR air service agreement is the first business contact between our states. It is characteristic — and the Djibouti press is also unambiguously on this point — that the service will boost economic, cultural and trade relations between the two countries.

A world of reminders: Aeroflot has long been flying to the African continent; in May-

June alone the USSR inaugurated regular flights to Banjul (Republic of Gambia) and Kigali (Rwanda Republic). Not long ago the first Soviet IL-86 wide-bodied plane arrived on its maiden flight in Amman, Jordan, coinciding with the first anniversary of the plane's commercial service on international routes.

With the Moscow-Djibouti line in service, Aeroflot, the world's biggest airline, now flies to 35 African states.

Sergei KOZYREV

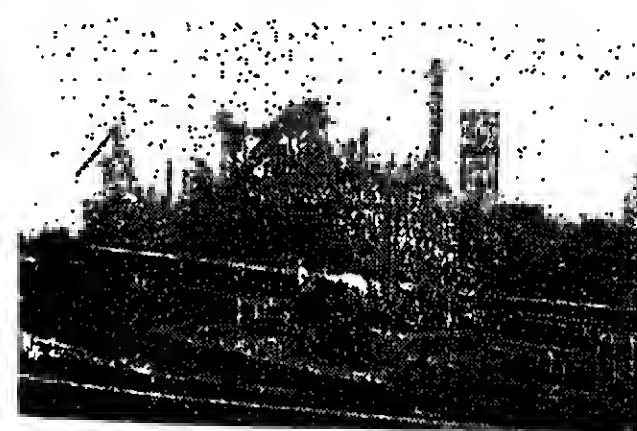
RAUMA-REPOLA DISCUSSES NEW PROJECTS

It is possible that Rauma-Repolo will participate in the modernization of existing Soviet enterprises producing chipboard, plywood, and laminated panels. Aarne Laakkonen, the representative of this Finnish firm, told our correspondent. Talks on this project are now in progress.

The machining of wood is one of the fields of active business contacts between the Soviet organizations and the firm. Since in the 70s Rauma-Repolo has supplied the USSR with sets of equipment for 11 plants producing chipboard, new plants producing laminated panels and one plant for the production of facing thin.

Aarne Laakkonen was in Moscow to hold a symposium on the production of plywood for different applications. Specialists from the Finnish firms Plymate and Norsta also participated in the symposium.

AFRICA'S BIGGEST FURNACE



A view of the blast furnace shop.

Construction work has commenced in Algeria on the second stage of the El-Hadjar metallurgical combine, the biggest Soviet-Algerian joint venture. Africa's biggest blast furnace, capable of producing 1.2 million tonnes of pig iron a year has recently been commissioned. The shop now incorporates a

wire-making facility, a coking battery and three converter smelters. Another coking battery, the final project of the second stage, is nearing completion. This will enable the combine to boost last year's output of 400 thousand tonnes to 1.8-2 million tonnes a year.

Italian Xelon back in Moscow

Moscow's International Trade Centre was recently the site for a presentation of the Xelon company from Italy. The event was co-sponsored by Impred, a subsidiary of Soviet Sociocentr.

The show included a wide range of promotional items, leaflets, company souvenirs, various packages, stationery and printed materials.

Xelon appeared in Moscow for the first time in 1981 at the International show, Polimeroprom-81, Xelon President Ignazio Silvestri told our correspondent. At that time the company estab-

lished contacts with Impred, Xelon's representative in the Soviet market. Through Impred, over the past seven months, said Silvestri, we have managed to sell Soviet organizations, including Vneshtorgbank, Anadol, and Morpash, various advertisement and promotional products in the amount of 400 thousand US dollars. We expect that this year we will surpass last year's level of sales to the Soviet Union.

Xelon is also active to other European socialist countries, which, together with the USSR, account for 30 per cent of its exports.

Intourist news

Georgia is waiting for tourists

Tourists from Canada, Finland, France, Sweden and other countries, who visited this sunny republic in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, want to see the most interesting places by Georgian, Russian and foreign classical writers, produced on the stages of Georgia's 22 professional theatres, and become acquainted with the highlights of her rich dramatic traditions.

Intourist has developed a special 12-day tour, "The Theatrical Art of Georgia". Tourists travel along the literary landmarks: Tbilisi, Telavi, Tbilisi. They meet with theatre-goers, visit theatres, museums and art galleries in Sukhumi. Tourists will go to the Chabua Dzanga Theatre and enjoy a concert of an amateur folk ensemble, in Tskaltubo a visit is planned to the Mtskheta Mtskheta Drama Theatre. In Telavi, tourists will see the house-museum of A. Chavchavadze, will go to the theatre and participate in a festival event called "Musical Kakheti". An interesting and eventful programme awaits them in Tbilisi: plays of the Shota Rustaveli Theatre, the puppet theatre in the old city, the museum of folk architecture, the museum of arts, etc. In all, the clients will be shown the local sights and other points of interest.

Philately

RARE BIRDS

The stamp is one of the depicting rare birds living in the Soviet Union. The series has been issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications to mark the 10th International Ornithological Congress, to be held in Moscow.

Anniversary stamp

To mark the 25th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year, the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp depicting a globe.

THE SINGER'S DEBUT AS A FILM-ACTOR

Muslim Magomayev, the well-known Soviet singer and composer who heads the variety-symphony orchestra of Azerbaijan, has made his debut as a film-actor. He is playing the part of Nizami in a two-part feature film of the same name, devoted to this 12th-century oriental

pool. The film is being made by the Azerbaijan Film Studio and Mosfilm.

Previously, Magomayev, now 40, the winner of international pop singing competitions, turned down film offers more than once, saying, "I am convinced that everyone should do his own work", but this time he agreed to play in a film. The idea of portraying the character of the great Nizami on the screen seemed attractive to him. Even now, eight centuries later, Nizami's poetry impresses the con-

temporary reader with its all-pervading love of humanity, its depth and its contemporary significance.

Because of his full-time work in the film studios Magomayev is not performing in concerts in the Soviet Union or abroad where he has performed in more than 30 countries. The only exception he made was for the international "Peace Festival", a political concert held in West Berlin last spring on the initiative of the Artists for Peace organization.



An exposition dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Moscow branch of the Russian Federation Union of Artists has opened at the Central Artists Club. It features the art of the past twenty-five years while the first twenty-five-year period is covered in an exposition in the Central Exhibition Hall. On display are works mostly by young artists, including applied art and stage set designs.

K. Nechitailo. "Midnight Thunderstorm"

WHAT'S ON!

July 13-16

THEATRES

Kramile Palace of Congresses. Novorossiysk Opera and Ballet Theatre performances: 13 — Beethoven, "Fidelio" (opera); 14 — Heibel, "Vain Preceptions" (ballet); 16 — Amirov, "A Thousand and One Nights" (ballet).

Santlovinsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St., 14 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 15 — Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet); 16 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St., 13 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus"; 14 — Glinka, "The Maid of Orleans"; 15 — Ziv, "Maidens' Ariettes"; 16 — Millyulin, "Girls in a Flurry".

FILMS

Gosfilm Retired Dramatists (Mosfilm Studios). "Gavril Chabrun", the hero of the comedy, takes up all kinds of jobs, constantly changing his place of work.

EXHIBITIONS

State Tretyakov Art Gallery (10 Lavrinskaya Lane). An exhibition marking the 10th anniversary of the USSR's accession to the United Nations. The exhibition is held in the State Tretyakov Art Gallery. The exhibition is held in the State Tretyakov Art Gallery.

SPORTS

Football. Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St., 13 — Moscow Torpedo vs Dnepropetrovsk Dnepr. 7 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Army Club Palace of Sport. Kula Athletic Complex (17 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11.15 — "Dance With Us" (pop show starring dancers).

RACING

Hippodrome (22, Bogoyeva St., 14 and 16. — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Taxis 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks.

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Georgia is waiting for tourists

Tourists from Canada, Finland, France, Sweden and other countries, who visited this sunny republic in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, want to see the most interesting places by Georgian, Russian and foreign classical writers, produced on the stages of Georgia's 22 professional theatres, and become acquainted with the highlights of her rich dramatic traditions.

Intourist has developed a special 12-day tour, "The Theatrical Art of Georgia". Tourists travel along the literary landmarks: Tbilisi, Telavi, Tbilisi. They meet with theatre-goers, visit theatres, museums and art galleries in Sukhumi. Tourists will go to the Chabua Dzanga Theatre and enjoy a concert of an amateur folk ensemble, in Tskaltubo a visit is planned to the Mtskheta Mtskheta Drama Theatre. In Telavi, tourists will see the house-museum of A. Chavchavadze, will go to the theatre and participate in a festival event called "Musical Kakheti". An interesting and eventful programme awaits them in Tbilisi: plays of the Shota Rustaveli Theatre, the puppet theatre in the old city, the museum of folk architecture, the museum of arts, etc. In all, the clients will be shown the local sights and other points of interest.

Philately

RARE BIRDS

The stamp is one of the depicting rare birds living in the Soviet Union. The series has been issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications to mark the 10th International Ornithological Congress, to be held in Moscow.

Anniversary stamp

To mark the 25th anniversary of the International Geophysical Year, the USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp depicting a globe.